Read "The Conning Tower" (F. P. A.) Daily in The Tribune on Editorial Page.

New York Tribune

WEATHER
PARTLY CLOUDY TO-DAY. FAIR TO-MORROW; SOMEWHAT COOLER.
Yesterday's Temperatures: High, 56; Low, 47.
Full report on Page 9.

Vol. LXXIV....No. 24,816. [Copyright, 1914, By The Tribune Association.] NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1914. PRICE ONE CENT In City of New York, Newark, Jersey City and Hoboken. ELSEWHERE TWO CENTS.

GERMANS PUSH WESTWARD; TERRIFIC BATTLE NOW ON; ALLIES REPORT A VICTORY

CARMAN JURY DISAGREES IN BITTER FIGHT

Juror Hints Agreement by His Mates Saved Accused Woman.

POLL STOOD 10 TO 2 FOR ACQUITTAL

Talesman's Story Arouses Prosecutor, Who May Oppose Bail To-day.

HER ATTORNEYS WANT NEW TRIAL

Case Was Considered for Thirteen Hours—Prisoner, Ill in Cell, Refuses Food.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]

Mineola, Long Island, Oct. 25.—**After struggling for thirteen hours and fifteen minutes to decide whether Mrs. Florence Carman was guilty of the murder of Mrs. Louise Bailey at Freeport last June ten jurors stood stanchly for acquittal and two as firmly for conviction. The jury reported its disagreement at 10:59 o'clock this morning and was discharged.**

According to one of the jurors, there was an argument in the jury room that almost resulted in blows. He said that a threat was made to throw one of the men who sought to convict Mrs. Carman out of the window.

Five ballots were taken. The first, at 11 o'clock last night, one hour and sixteen minutes after retiring, stood nine for acquittal and three for conviction. The three were William G. Hovey, of Woodmere, juror No. 4; Joseph H. Aston, of Port Washington, juror No. 10, and Marx Gottsch, of New Hyde Park, juror No. 5. Gottsch switched to acquittal on the next vote, taken at midnight. There was no change in the situation from then on.

Mrs. Carman has collapsed. She expected to be acquitted. Application for her release on bail will be made to-morrow.

Jurors Accused by Mate.

A sensational accusation was made by a juror this morning against some of the other members of the jury. This juror told a newspaper man that several of the jurors admitted to him at the Garden City Hotel Thursday night, after Mrs. Carman had given her testimony on direct examination and before she had been cross-examined, that they had already decided to vote her not guilty, and would stick to that decision until the finish. The juror refused consent to the use of his name.

The District Attorney was told of the juror's story late to-night.

"It is a big surprise to me. I hadn't heard of this before. Undoubtedly this development will have a material effect on the application for Mrs. Carman's admission to bail, which will be made to Justice Kelby in Brooklyn at noon to-morrow.

"I shall investigate the story the first thing to-morrow morning, and if I can pin the fact down hard I shall move for a new trial."

Prior to this Mr. Smith had expressed no intention of pushing a second trial because the jury split was so wide. He had announced his willingness to consent to Mrs. Carman's release on bail, but it is possible that Justice Kelby will deny the application for the woman's release.

Mr. Levy, on the other hand, said he would demand a new trial for his client, as he would not permit an indictment to hang over Mrs. Carman.

Mrs. Carman was so upset by the result of the trial that she had no desire for food and could not go to sleep today, though she had been up for twenty-seven hours when the jury came in.

Dr. Guy H. Cleghorn, the jail physician, spent an hour with her this morning trying to quiet her nerves. Before he arrived she fainted. She had regained consciousness when he reached the jail. She was hollow-eyed and flushed from nervousness and weeping.

"I found her greatly depressed," Dr. Cleghorn said, "and extremely nervous."

Dr. Carman visited his wife twice today, the first time immediately after she had been taken back to the jail from the courtroom and the second time at 7 o'clock this evening. He remained with her for an hour each time.

Wife Ill, Says Dr. Carman.

"Mrs. Carman," he said, "is in the worst state I have seen her since she was arrested. I tried to soothe her into sleeping, but she found it impossible. She has not eaten anything since early yesterday.

"She told me she was amazed at the failure to acquit her, and so am I. She could not understand how such a result could be reached. Her disappointment is extreme and her health has been seriously undermined by the unexpected turn.

"When the jury went out my wife was positive that they would be back in a few hours with a verdict in her favor. As the hours moved on without word from them her surprise increased, and she was absolutely unnerved after the passing of twelve hours without a finding."

Mrs. Carman was in the Sheriff's room in the courthouse when, at 10:30 o'clock this morning, word reached the deputy sheriff in charge of the prisoner that a verdict had been reached.

So he led Mrs. Carman into the

Continued on page 4, column 4

FINDS LOST BROTHER DEAD

Selden Miller, of Philadelphia, Drowned in West.

Kenosha, Wis., Oct. 25.—The body found in Pike River here recently was identified to-day as that of Selden Miller, member of a wealthy Philadelphia family, who disappeared from home a year ago. The identification was made by a brother, Emlin Hare Miller.

Miller had lived in Milwaukee as Alfred Freeman. He came here to enter a sanatorium, and had lived by playing the piano in a motion picture show. He was conductor of the People's Choral Union in Philadelphia in 1909, and was believed to have an unusual future as a pianist and organist.

NEW YORKERS IN CRASH

Dr. and Mrs. John Wolfe in Auto That Kills Owner.

South Deerfield, Mass., Oct. 25.—Herbert Cary, of Colrain, was instantly killed here at 7 o'clock this evening, when his automobile turned turtle as a result of a head-on collision with a smaller car.

He had his wife and children with him in the car, and Mr. and Mrs. John Wolfe, of New York. Mr. Wolfe was thrown clear of the car, but the others were pinned under it. They received only minor injuries, however.

SHOCK OF WOUND KILLS

Policeman, Cleaning Gun, Shot Through Hand.

Peter J. Hughes, of 87 Second Place, Brooklyn, a patrolman attached to the Hamilton av. police station, died in Kings County Hospital last night as the indirect result of a bullet wound received during the afternoon. The policeman was shot through the hand while cleaning his revolver.

Death, physicians said, was caused by shock, as Hughes was in the throes of a nervous breakdown and had been on sick leave at the time of the shooting. He had been on the police force since January, 1911, and bore a good record.

MEXICO CITY IN A STATE OF ANARCHY

Carranza Soldiers Out of Hand Enter Homes and Do as They Please.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

El Paso, Tex., Oct. 25.—Anarchy is general throughout a great portion of Mexico City, and General Venustiano Carranza is powerless to stop it, according to private advices received here to-day.

This information, received by prominent Mexicans, is supplemented with reports from Americans in the capital.

The reports say that Carranza's soldiers go about the city unrestrained, entering such houses as appeal to their fancy, taking what they wish from them and terrorizing the inmates.

Motion picture theatres have been seized by drunken bands of soldiers and operated by them, or the outfit moved bodily to some location which pleased the soldiers better. Men are shot down in the streets by drunkn soldiers, who go unpunished.

General Luis Terrazas, multimillionaire, of Chihuahua, who is a refugee here with his family, has been advised unofficially that two of his grandsons have been executed by Carranza commanders. According to the report, Major Luis Terrazas, 3d, who refused to leave Mexico City when Carranza entered, has been executed after being held in prison there for weeks. He had been an officer in Huerta's army. Another grandson, Major Guillermo Terrazas, also of Huerta's army, who fled from Mexico City to Puebla with a regiment of Federal troops, was executed, with all of the Huerta officers who were with him.

Disregarding the order given by the Aguascalientes peace conference that hostilities should cease throughout Mexico, a Carranza force of 1,200 men, led by Generals MacLovio Herrera and Luis Herrera, to-night is scattered in the mountains west of Parral, after a crushing defeat by the Villa garrison at Parral, which the Carranza forces had attacked.

Acting, it is said, under orders from Mexico City, the Herrera force moved secretly upon Parral, which is defended by 2,000 Villa soldiers of General Rosalio Hernandez's command. The Carranza force succeeded in getting into Parral before its presence was known. The battle, which marks the beginning of actual hostilities between Villa and Carranza, following the break in the Aguascalientes peace meeting, lasted four hours, and resulted in the complete routing of the Carranza forces, who left 200 dead and nearly 300 wounded in the town, as well as six machine guns.

Juarez, Mex., Oct. 25.—General Carranza will be deposed by the Aguascalientes peace conference when it reconvenes Monday morning. This has been decided on by the Villa and Zapata delegates, and the action will be taken without opposition by Carranza delegates. It was learned to-night that Zapata will have twenty-eight delegates in the conference when it reopens to-morrow morning. They have been sent at the urgent solicitation of General Villa and will act with and vote with the Villa delegates. The Carranza delegation, many of whom already have left the city, will take no part in the deliberations.

REVENGE BULLET FAILS

Horse Poisoners on Motorcycle Attack Their Foe.

Jacob Bloom, of 559 Hopkinson av., East New York, was shot in the head in the presence of a number of persons yesterday afternoon by a man who rode up on a motorcycle, making his escape in the same way. A second man drove the machine, the assailant jumping from its rear and emptying his gun at Bloom.

The assault occurred at Chester and Sutter avs., East New York. The gunman's bullet inflicted a bad scalp wound, but Bloom will recover. The attack, the police say, was the work of horse poisoners, against whom Bloom has been active.

Bicyclist's Victim Dead.

Thomas Reilly, a plasterer, of 24 Sheffield av., East New York, was found dead in his bed last evening from injuries received when he was knocked down by a bicycle Wednesday evening. Reilly at the time of the accident protested that he was uninjured and refused to permit the arrest of the cyclist.

GLYNN STUNG TO ACTION IN SULLIVAN CASE

Orders Riley to Make Immediate Probe at Sing Sing.

"WHITEWASH" NOT TO HALT GOLDSTEIN

Message from Brooklyn Bank Wrecker's Victims Starts Inquiry.

SEE "RULE OF GOLD," NOT GOLDEN RULE

Warden's Critics Say Cummins, Duffy, Qualey and Others Enjoy Favoritism.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Governor Glynn to-night received a complaint in regard to the liberties permitted David A. Sullivan, wrecker of the Union Bank of Brooklyn, by Warden McCormick of Sing Sing that forced him to take cognizance of the affair. As a result he sent the following telegram to-night.

To the Hon. John Riley, Superintendent of Prisons, Plattsburg, N. Y.:

Complaint has been lodged with me alleging that unusual and improper favors have been granted to David Sullivan at Sing Sing. I desire you to go to Sing Sing at once, make a personal inquiry and report to me fully.

MARTIN H. GLYNN.

The grand jury of Kings County will begin this morning its investigation of the extraordinary privileges accorded David A. Sullivan at Sing Sing. Following a visit to the Ossining prison on Saturday by Louis Goldstein, First Assistant District Attorney of Kings County, subpœnas were issued calling for the presence of John J. Malloy, the prison auditor, and one of the Sing Sing doormen. Both are supposed to have knowledge of the automobile rides which Sullivan enjoyed until The Tribune exposed the laxness of the prison regulations.

May Ignore Summons.

In Ossining yesterday it was freely said that both men would ignore the summons. Both subpœnas were returnable at 10 o'clock in the morning, but doubt was expressed that the men would appear at all. The popular belief in the prison town was that the District Attorney of Kings County had no jurisdiction over Westchester County affairs.

District Attorney Cropsey of Kings, however, intends to eradicate that belief in the event that Malloy and the doorman fail to appear. Contempt proceedings will follow, for the Brooklyn authorities are firm in their intention that the punishment specified for the wrecker of the Union Bank shall be meted out. Joy rides in high-powered touring cars are not mentioned in the sentence imposed by Justice Crane.

A bit of interesting evidence that the District Attorney gathered yesterday was that Sullivan's former secretary, Miss Louise D. Berkhoff, who moved to Yonkers when Sullivan was "incarcerated," has been collecting dividends on securities of the Union Bank which had been transferred to the name of Sullivan's wife. The secretary has a power of attorney for both.

Dr. J. Ellis Rohrer, chairman of the executive committee of the Union Bank depositors, obtained the evidence and laid it before the District Attorney's office.

Another bit of activity on the part of the same executive committee was a telegram sent to Governor Glynn asking that he meet certain of them when he comes to New York to address political gatherings the middle of this week. The message, signed by Dr. Rohrer, was as follows:

"The improper conduct of Superintendent Riley and Warden McCormick in conniving with David A. Sullivan to block the efforts of the depositors in securing the evidence concerning the stolen assets of the Union Bank of Brooklyn requires the prompt action of your excellency. Will you please meet the depositors' committee on your arrival in New York City, when the evidence concerning the conduct of Riley, McCormick and Sullivan will be submitted to you?"

Won't Stop Jury Probe.

Whether the message expedited the request made by the Governor to the Superintendent of Prisons that he go to Ossining and make a personal investigation could not be determined last night. Assistant District Attorney Goldstein, when told of the Governor's communication to Superintendent Riley, said the investigation to be started this morning by his office would not be abandoned for that reason. Nor would any "coat of whitewash" in the form of a report by the Prison Superintendent prevent the Governor from learning the facts in the end.

It was Assistant District Attorney Goldstein's belief that the telegram of Dr. Rohrer was immediately responsible for Governor Glynn's action. In the telegram of Dr. Rohrer, however, it was requested that the conduct of Superintendent Riley also be investigated. The Governor's action in asking Riley to make the investgation was cause for some speculation. A report of his own conduct, made by himself, could hardly be more unfavorable than those which former Police Lieutenant Becker made when he investigated personally charges of grafting preferred against him, it was argued.

That Sullivan was not the only con-

Continued on page 4, column 4

NEW BANKING SYSTEM OPENS NOVEMBER 16

More than $400,000,000 To Be Released by Law's Operation.

CONDITIONS MAKE M'ADOO RUSH DATE

Secretary Sees Help for South in Federal Reserve Act.

BIG PHYSICAL TASKS AHEAD FOR OFFICERS

Many of the Twelve Institutions Yet to Get Quarters and Organize Staffs.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Oct. 25.—Secretary McAdoo to-night overrode the recommendation of the reserve bank directors to open the new banks November 30, and announced that the Federal Reserve System would become operative on November 16 instead.

The earlier date was known to be favored by both Mr. McAdoo and President Wilson, who argued with the bankers when they visited the White House before their meeting here last week for a start of the new system as soon as possible. The vote for the later date, therefore, was a surprise, and so it came to be felt that Mr. McAdoo would not accept the recommendation, but direct the opening two weeks earlier, as he has done.

The opening of the new system, it is asserted by Secretary McAdoo, will accomplish much not only in the way of meeting the needs of the cotton states, but of relieving the financial stringency in the country generally. The new reserve requirements will release more than $400,000,000 of reserve money now tied up by the stringent requirements of the national bank act, which is superseded by the Federal Reserve act.

The new act will enable the Secretary of the Treasury also to deposit a large part of the money held in the general fund of the Treasury and, in his discretion, the revenues of the government in the reserve banks, and to require the banks to act as fiscal agents of the United States.

Big Task for Bankers.

It is admitted that a herculean task confronts the directors and officials of the twelve reserve banks who will have charge of the opening of the new banks and the transition from the old to the new regime. In some of the reserve districts all of the officers have not yet been appointed. In practically all of them quarters must be prepared, with all the necessary banking paraphernalia, employes hired and all details arranged for the rush of business which will probably be encountered as soon as the doors are opened. It is the purpose of the Federal Reserve Board and the directors, if possible, to have all the machinery of the reserve banks in running order on the opening day, so that there will be no delay in serving the customers, who are the member banks of the various districts.

The establishment of the system will probably have more to do with disposing of the financial problems confronting the United States at this time than any other plan that has been discussed. Under the present system of scattered reserves held in individual banks in reserve centres the stored financial resources of the country have been held largely in a fixed state, and have not been available in times of stress because of the lack of the character of mobility. The weakness of the American financial system in this respect has been the subject of general comment among foreign economists and financiers, who are amazed at the failure of this country to take advantage of its great stock of gold.

Duty of Secretary of Treasury.

Secretary McAdoo said to-night:

"The Federal Reserve act imposes upon the Secretary of the Treasury the duty of announcing 'in such manner as he may elect the establishment of a Federal Reserve bank in any district.' In the discharge of that duty I have determined to announce on the 16th day of November, 1914, the establishment of the Federal Reserve banks in all the Federal Reserve districts. On that date the new reserve requirements for national banks, as prescribed by the act, will become operative.

"I am impelled to this decision particularly because of the emergency conditions in the South and the confident belief that the prompt opening of the reserve banks will be very helpful to the cotton situation and to general business in all sections of the country.

"This conclusion has been reached after a thorough discussion with my associates on the Federal Reserve Board, who are co-operating cordially with me, and also after full consideration of the views expressed by the directors of the Federal Reserve banks at their recent conference in Washington with the Federal Reserve Board.

"I am fully aware of the physical difficulties that must be overcome to set the reserve banks in motion on the 16th of November, but the directors of these banks represent the highest de-

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Russians Carry Three Towns by Attacks with Bayonets.

TAKE POSITIONS FROM THE GERMANS

Austrians Halt at Radom and Offer Stubborn Resistance.

DESPERATE FIGHTING ALONG THE RIVER SAN

Attempt to Turn Left of Czar's Forces Near Przemysl Fails, with Heavy Losses.

Petrograd, Oct. 25.—The following communication was issued to-night from General Headquarters:

"On October 23 and 24 the Russian troops inflicted several defeats on the German rear guards, who were attempting to hold positions along the rivers Ravka, Skernevka and Rylka.

"Lovinz, Skierniewice and Rawa were taken by bayonet attacks.

"The Austrians in retreat with the Germans on the roads near Radom having received reinforcements, and profiting by the wooded and rolling character of the region, offered stubborn resistance to our offensive, which developed into an engagement of considerable dimensions. At that place we captured prisoners, cannon and rapid-firers.

"Along the River San and south of Przemysl, desperate fighting continues. An attempt by the Austrians to turn the Russian left wing south of Przemysl failed, the Austrians suffering great losses.

"An Austrian column, which descended the Carpathians near the town of Dolina (twenty-two miles from Stry), has been defeated and dispersed."

London, Oct. 25.—In Poland a very heavy battle is in progress between the fortresses of Ivangorod and Radom, where the Germans and Austrians, who were defeated in their first attempt to cross the Vistula, have made a stand against the Russians, who have followed in the hope of destroying them.

Both sides have, according to their own reports, made prisoners and captured guns, but the battle, which extends over a front of twenty-six miles, has not yet been decided.

The Austrians are still making a bold effort to cross the River San, and are carrying on a splendid fight south of Przemysl in the hope of reaching and recapturing Lemberg.

KING AND KAISER EXCHANGE CROSSES

London, Oct. 25.—A wireless dispatch received here to-night from Berlin says:

"The King of Saxony has bestowed upon the Emperor the Ritter Cross and the Grand Cross of the Military Order of St. Heinrich. Emperor William, in return, has bestowed on the King the Order of the Iron Cross, first and second class."

CHIEF OF BRITISH GENERAL STAFF DEAD

Sir Charles W. H. Douglas Had Seen Forty-five Years' Service with the Army.

London, Oct. 25.—General Sir Charles Whittingham Horsley Douglas, chief of the Imperial General Staff and first military member of the Army Council, died to-day.

General Sir Charles Douglas was appointed Chief of Staff of the British army on April 1 last, following the resignation of Sir John French, the present commander of the British expeditionary force on the Continent. Sir Charles was born in 1850 and had served in all Great Britain's wars since the Afghan campaign of 1879. He had been inspector general of the home forces since 1912, up to the time he was made Chief of the General Staff. He joined the 92d Highlanders in 1869. He was aide-de-camp to Queen Victoria in 1898.

JAPANESE PLAY IN SINKING WAR PRIZE

Honolulu, Oct. 25.—A detailed account of the sinking of the German schooner Æolius by the Japanese battleship Hizen off this port last night was brought in by the United States revenue cutter Thetis, which, patrolling near by, shifted out of range of the warship's guns.

The Æolius was the Hizen's prize of war, captured off the harbor early yesterday. The Hizen towed her out about ten miles off shore, cut her loose and permitted her to drift half a mile away. Then the war vessel, with a searchlight playing on the doomed craft, fired fourteen shells from small guns, and the Æolius disappeared beneath the waves.

Smoke Imported Bock Panetelas. Mild and fragrant. Always fine.—Advt.

Right to Invade Canada Insisted on by Germany

No Violation of Monroe Doctrine, Says Ambassador, to Land Troops in Dominion—Hints Also at Possible Colonization.

Washington, Oct. 25.—Germany's right to land troops in Canada, if possible, and thus obtain at least a temporary foothold on the American continent, was insisted upon to-day by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, who said this would not be a violation of the Monroe Doctrine.

The ambassador suggested that, as Canada was sending soldiers to Europe to fight against his country, the United States should not consider it in any sense an infringement on the Monroe Doctrine if Germany should land an armed force on Canadian soil.

Discussing his much-talked-of note of September 3 to the State Department, explaining the attitude of the German government toward the Monroe Doctrine, and giving assurances that Germany was not contemplating any South American colonization scheme in event of victory over the Allies, the ambassador said only South America was referred to at that time, because there had never been any question raised as to possible German attempts to seek colonization in any other part of the American Hemisphere.

Count von Bernstorff asserted that Great Britain had officially called the attention of the United States State Department to reports that Germany might attempt, if successful in the war, to colonize in South America.

Officials at the department said later they did not recall that Great Britain had made any such charge, but the ambassador explained to-day that his note was intended largely as a reply to this action by Great Britain, as well as to reports which that country had been spreading in other ways that Germany had designs on South America.

"You Must Be Friend or Foe," German Threat to Holland

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Amsterdam, Oct. 26.—Since the middle of August there has been published at The Hague a daily paper called "De Toestand," the policy of this organ being managed by the Germans to promote the German propaganda. Up to the present no one has taken this publication seriously, its influence being nil, but now the paper has become bolder and says: "If up to the present it has been the wish of Germany to remain in peaceful competition with all peoples, from now on the watchword is, 'Who is not in favor of us is against us.' No other way out exists, and the countries around Germany will have to choose between German culture and German anger."

These words have produced a strong protest from The Hague paper "Nieuwe Courant," as Holland is summoned within its own boundaries to choose a side and abandon its neutrality. The "Nieuwe Courant" considers that an end should be made to such a propaganda.

GERMAN GRIP ON OSTEND WEAKENS

Heavy Fighting Going on—Retirement Predicted—Naval Fire Deadly.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Flushing, Holland, Oct. 25.—The Germans are still holding Ostend, but their retirement is considered imminent. Heavy fighting has been raging throughout the day.

Fugitives from Middlekerke who witnessed the shelling of the German trenches by the Allied fleet say that the enemy's losses have been appalling. They were simply mowed down by the fleet in flank and the army in front.

The Rev. Dr. Sexton, rector of Cork University, who was taking a postgraduate course in Berlin at the outbreak of the war, is now here. He benefits under the arrangements permitting the exchange of medical practitioners and clergymen who are prisoners of belligerent powers.

He left Berlin Friday night. He says the city is gay and calm, and that the people are still fed with news of German victories and know nothing of the reverse on the Vistula. The German military authorities, he says, are convinced that they must win, and German statisticians who take a similar view are busy preparing the estimate of financial reckoning which England will be asked to pay when the German flag floats triumphantly over land and sea.

The American Ambassador and consular officials are exhibiting solicitude toward British military prisoners and stranded British civilians.

MAJ. T. R. BULKELEY KILLED IN ACTION

Was Controller of the Household of the Duke of Connaught in Canada.

Ottawa, Oct. 25.—Major T. Rivers Bulkeley, controller of the household of the Duke of Connaught, Governor General of Canada, has been killed in action at the front, according to a cable message received at Government House.

Major Thomas Henry Rivers Bulkeley was born on June 23, 1876. He joined the Oxford militia in 1894, becoming a captain in 1897. He was made second lieutenant in the Scots Guards in 1899 and captain in 1904. Major Bulkeley served in South Africa from 1899 to 1902. He served as aide-de-camp to and controller of the household of Lord Curzon and Lord Minto when they were viceroys of India. He married, last year, Miss Evelyn Pelly, a granddaughter of the Earl of Wemyss and lady in waiting to the Duchess of Connaught.

HAVE 48 GERMAN OFFICERS INTERNED

Paris, Oct. 26.—A Havas dispatch from Marseilles says that forty-eight German officers are interned there, awaiting transfer to Algiers.

SHIPS HIT TRENCHES 3 MILES INLAND

Some British Guns Fire 14 Projectiles a Minute at Germans.

Dover, Oct. 25 (via London).—The British fleet chose Trafalgar Day (October 21) to begin the bombardment of the Germans advancing along the Belgian coast. Firing started at 6 a. m. and continued without intermission for twelve hours.

The range of the ships' guns enabled them to shell the German trenches three miles inland, and they did great execution to the batteries placed amid the sand dunes. They destroyed a German field battery, dispersed a German bridging train which had been assembled to force a crossing of the Yser, blew up an ammunition column, killed General von Trip and all of his staff to the west of Westende and compelled the Germans to evacuate their position before Nieuport.

The firing was so rapid that some guns discharged fourteen projectiles a minute. At the end of the day the whole coast from Nieuport to Westende, which had been strongly held by the enemy, was completely evacuated.

It is reported that on that day alone the Germans lost 4,000 killed and wounded.

TURKEY PROMISES NEUTRALITY AGAIN

London, Oct. 25.—Turkey, which it was believed at one time had decided to throw in her lot with Germany, has again assured the ambassadors of Great Britain, France and Russia that she intends to maintain her policy of neutrality. Turkey, however, continues her military activities and is collecting transport animals, which, it is said, are destined for the Egyptian frontier.

It is considered that the presence of strong Russian forces on the Turkish border has influenced her not to take any action against the Allies.

KAISER'S HEIR SEES AIR BOMB KILL 15

Paris, Oct. 25.—"L'Excelsior's" correspondent at Vitry-le-Francois telegraphs:

"The town of Revigny, twelve miles from here, where Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany has had his headquarters, recently received a visit from a French aeroplane. The operators of the airship dropped a bomb, which killed fifteen people and injured twenty-two others, but the Crown Prince was uninjured."

GEN. POCHHAMMER KILLED IN ARGONNE

Berlin, Oct. 25.—In the casualty list issued yesterday appears the name of Major General Pochhammer, who was killed on October 4 while leading his troops in the Forest of Argonne.

Enemy Takes Inland Route to Avoid Warship Fire.

20,000 MEN LOST, SAYS ONE REPORT

Despite Belgians' Stiff Resistance, Foe Crosses the Yser Canal.

BERLIN CLAIMS GAIN SOUTHWEST OF LILLE

Paris Admits Some German Gains in North, but Says French Have Advanced Elsewhere.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

With the Belgian Army, Belgium, Oct. 25.—On the extreme left, near Nieuport, the battle continues to progress favorably for the Allies.

The Germans have been hurled back south of Ostend. At points south of Dixmude small parties of Germans succeeded in crossing the Yser. This is no proof, however, that the Allies are beaten at these points, for the majority of the enemy cross never to return.

Recent casualties on the enemy's right are estimated at 20,000.

Paris, Oct. 25.—The Germans have made a further westward advance in Belgium, and fighting of unusual violence is now going on between Nieuport and the River Lys, only a few miles from the French frontier.

Both the French and German official reports mention that the Germans have crossed the Yser Canal, which for a week the Belgian army had been defending with the utmost stubbornness. The French report says this advance was made between Nieuport and Dixmude. The German report also claims gains east of Ypres and southwest of Lille. The French, however, say that the attacks in this vicinity were repulsed.

It appears that the Germans, finding it impossible to advance along the coast toward Dunkirk, owing to the fire to which they were subjected from the British and French warships, took a route a little more inland. They are still in possession of Roulers, toward which the Allies were advancing last week and at one time were reported to have captured. The Germans claim to have taken 500 British troops in the fighting in this neighborhood.

Downpour Hampers Troops.

To add to the trials of the troops engaged in the desperate fighting a short spell of fine weather has given place to another downpour of rain, which will convert the lowlands of Flanders into great lakes.

The Germans, in a mighty effort to gain a victory, continue rushing up all the reinforcements that can be spared. Many of the German soldiers at Dixmude have come from Berlin within the last few days. Arriving at the scene of battle, they have been sent at once into the trenches, which were waist high with water.

The strategic consequences of this battle of the north, it is felt in some quarters, will be greater to the Germans than to the Allies. If it should be necessary for the latter to withdraw it would be upon the normal lines of the Allies without risk, it is declared, and the bending of the left wing would not compromise the situation in general. The French also are confident as to the line at other points.

The German masses at La Bassée appear, from the desperate efforts they are making, to be trying to shake themselves loose from the close grip of the Allies, who menace their communications from Armentières. The intense ardor of the battle was undiminished to-day. Both armies received reinforcements, but the Allied lines withstood formidable shocks and delivered severe counter attacks.

More Than 1,500 Killed.

The furious nature of the conflict can be gathered from the fact that in front of one British infantry division in a very small space more than 1,500 German bodies were found after an engagement, while 600 German prisoners were taken by the British in the course of one attack.

La Bassée, which forms a promontory near Lille, is a very important point, covering railroads, which the Germans seem determined to capture at whatever cost, but the Allies' resistance hitherto has been too stubborn.

The battle continues its course with unabated violence near the Belgian coast, and the Germans have been able to force themselves across the Yser, where the Allies opposed them with a strong defence along every foot of the ground.

It is admitted that the partial success of the Germans in the district of La Bassee will mean the prolongation of the present long-drawn battle. The furious attacks of the enemy in their efforts to cross the Yser were made by night, as well as by day, and resulted in enormous losses. When the Yser dikes were opened most of the German trenches were flooded, and the German soldiers were ordered to save themselves, if they could. Of this situation the Belgians took ad-